

Simplicial surfaces in GAP

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Lehrstuhl B für Mathematik
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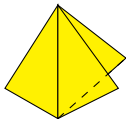
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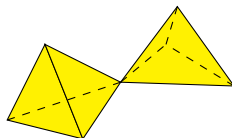
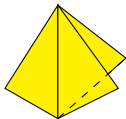
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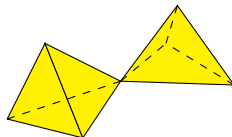
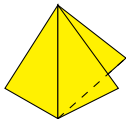
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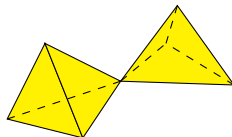
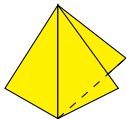


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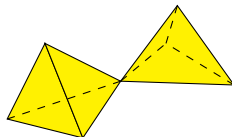
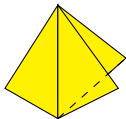


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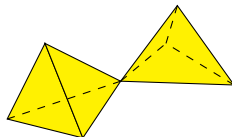
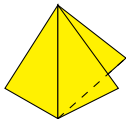
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- ~> focus on intrinsic properties
- ~> incidence geometry

Implementation in GAP

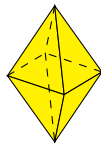
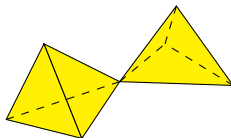
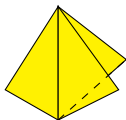
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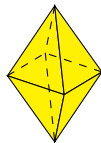
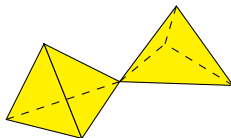
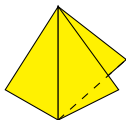
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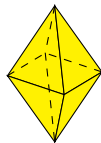
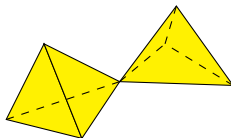
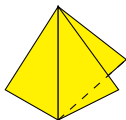
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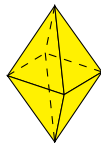
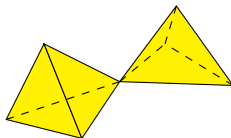
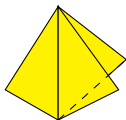
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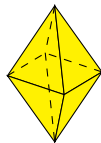
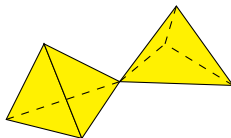
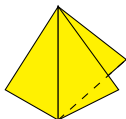
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- works well with group-theoretic descriptions
- difference to `FinInG`-package by De Beule, Neunhöffer et al.
 - only two dimensions but it can work with colourings and foldings

1 General simplicial surfaces

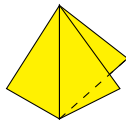
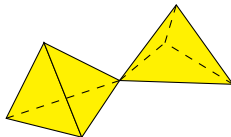
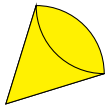
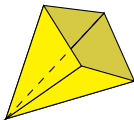
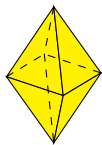
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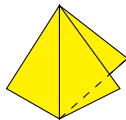
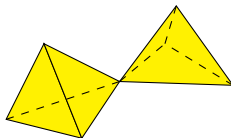
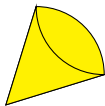
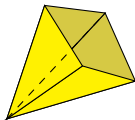
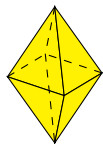
We want to describe different structures:

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Triangular complexes

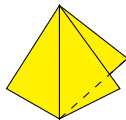
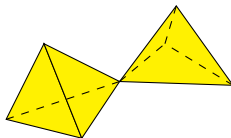
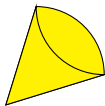
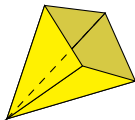
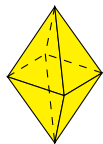
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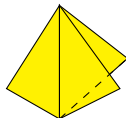
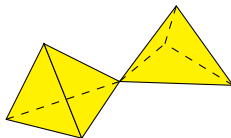
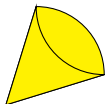
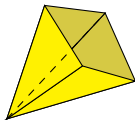


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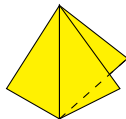
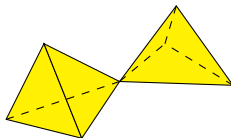
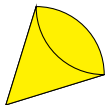
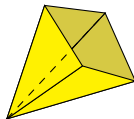
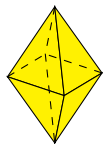


⇒ **triangular complexes**

- sets of vertices, edges and faces
- incidence relation between them

Triangular complexes

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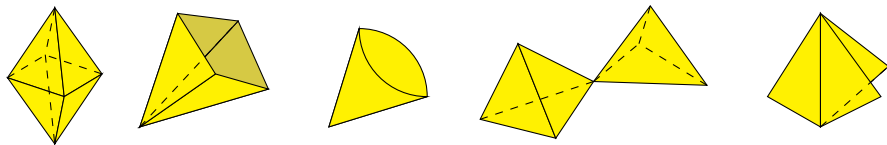


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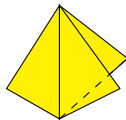
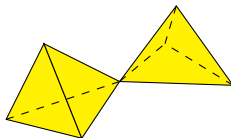
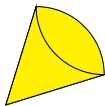
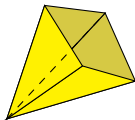
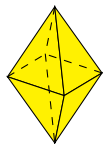


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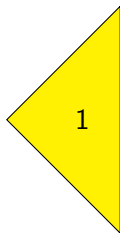
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- incidence relation between them
- every face is a triangle
- every vertex lies in an edge and every edge lies in a face

Isomorphism testing

Incidence structure can be interpreted as a coloured graph:

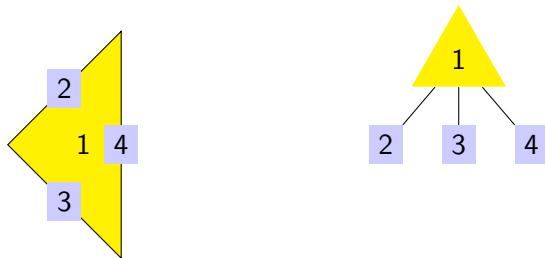
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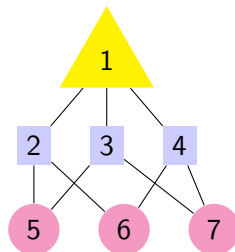
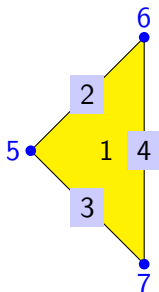
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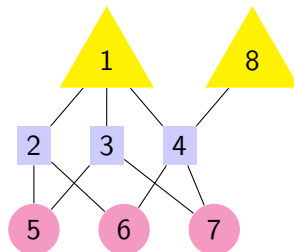
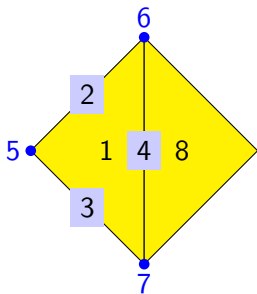
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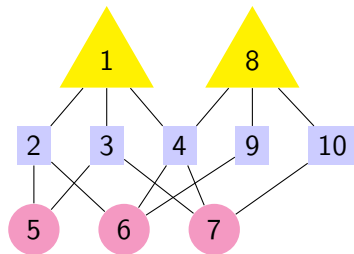
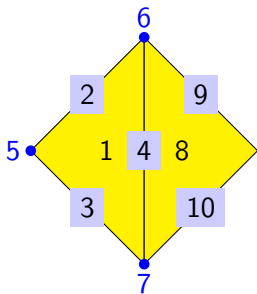
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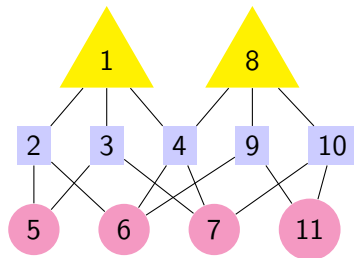
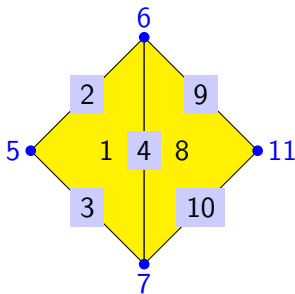
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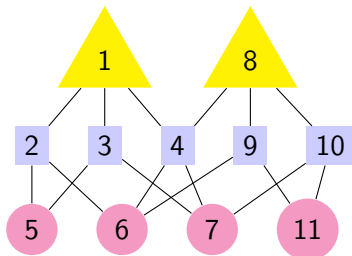
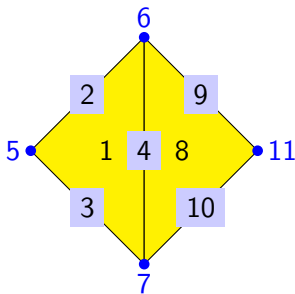
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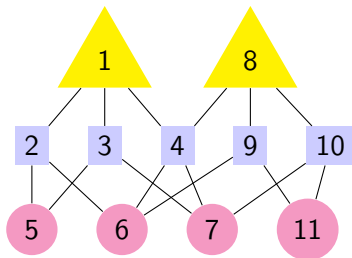
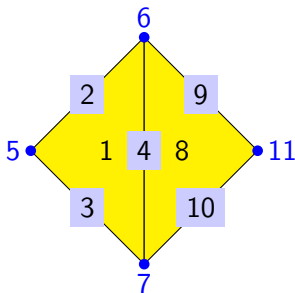
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\rightsquigarrow reduce to graph isomorphism problem

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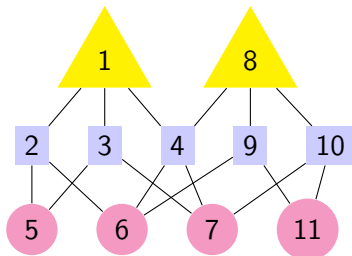
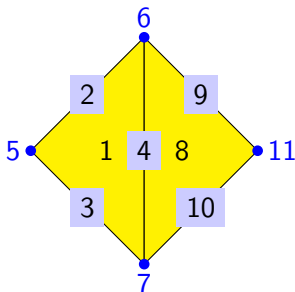


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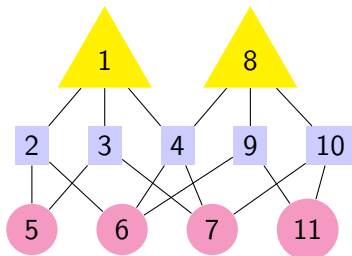
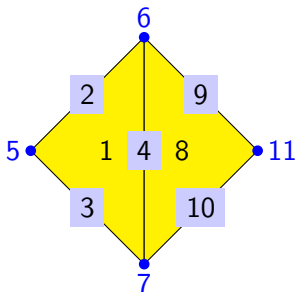
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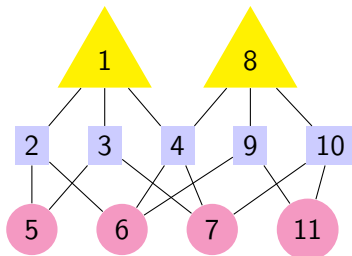
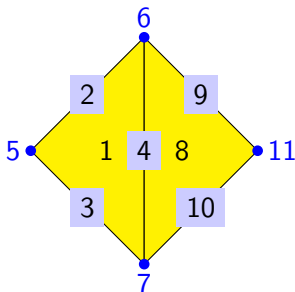
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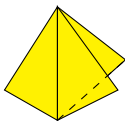
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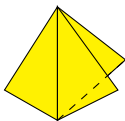
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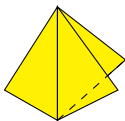


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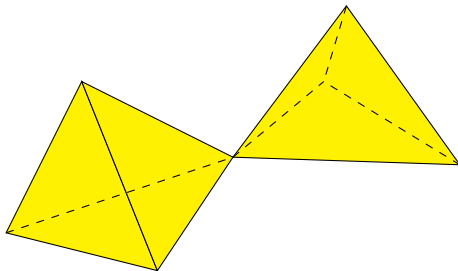
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⇔ **ramified simplicial surfaces**

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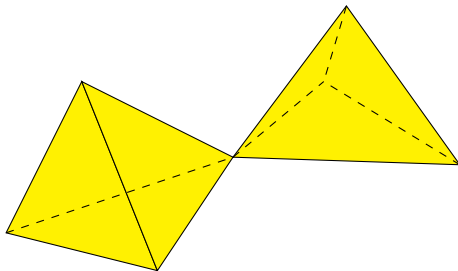
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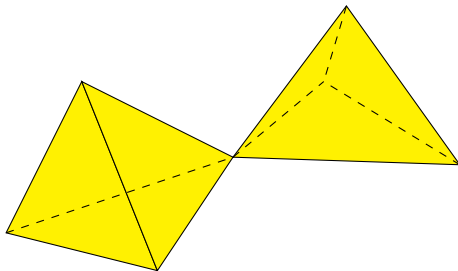
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Typical example of ramified simplicial surface:



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A **simplicial surface** does not have these ramifications.

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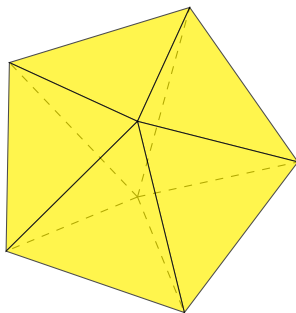
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- advanced properties (any wishes?)

- 1 General simplicial surfaces
- 2 Edge colouring and group properties
- 3 Abstract folding

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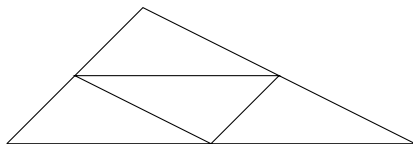
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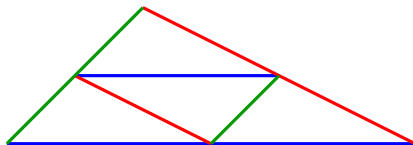
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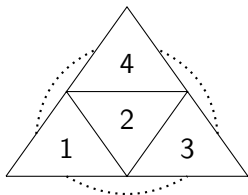
↪ Edge-colouring encodes different lengths



Colouring as permutation

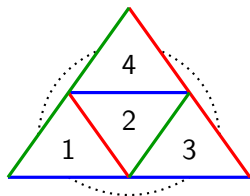
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Consider tetrahedron



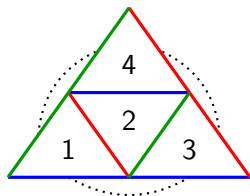
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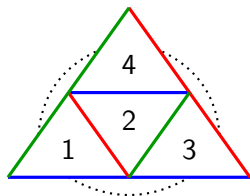
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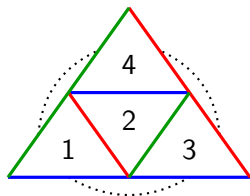
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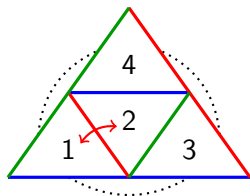


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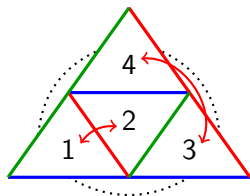
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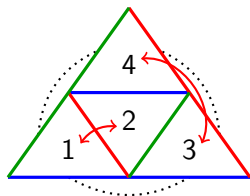
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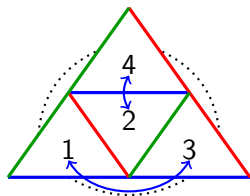


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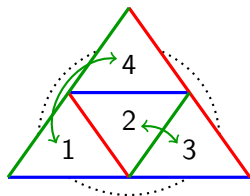


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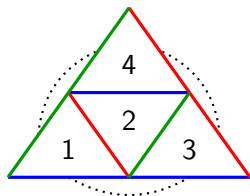


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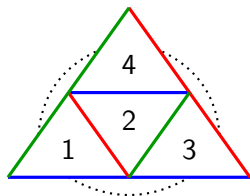


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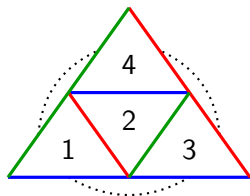


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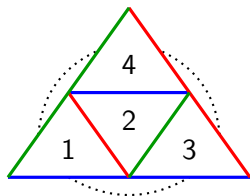
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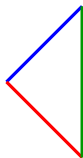
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- The connected components of the surface correspond to the orbits of $\langle \sigma_a, \sigma_b, \sigma_c \rangle$ on the faces (fast computation for permutation groups)

How do faces fit together?

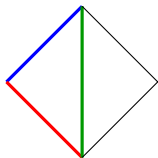
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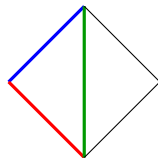
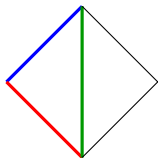
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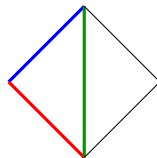
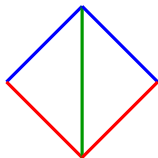
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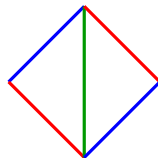
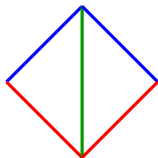
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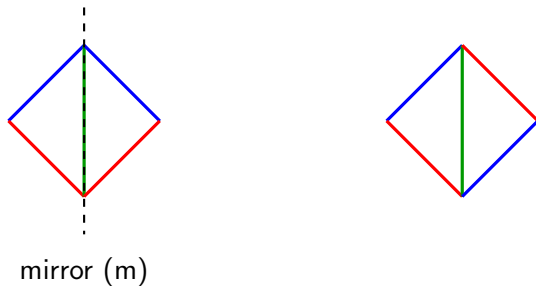
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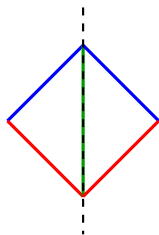
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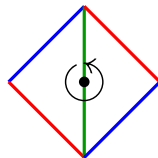


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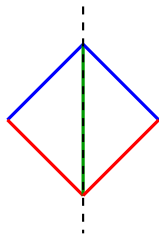
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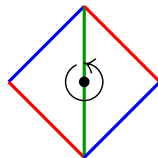
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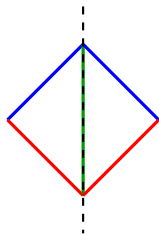


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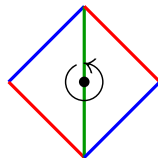
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Permutations and mr-assignment uniquely determine the surface.

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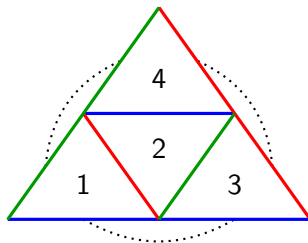
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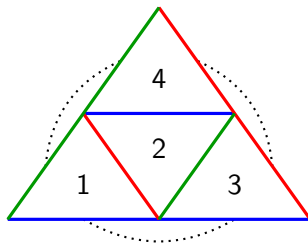
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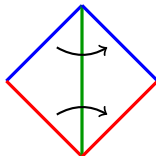
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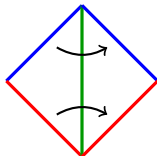
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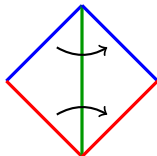
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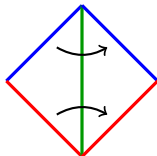
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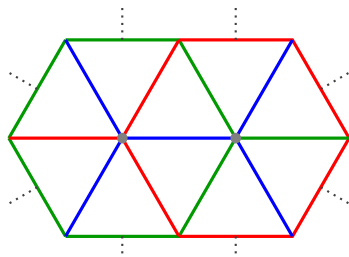
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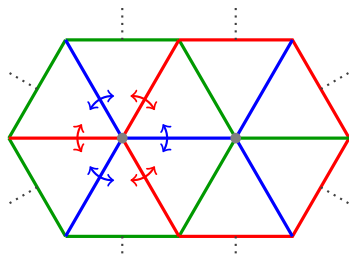
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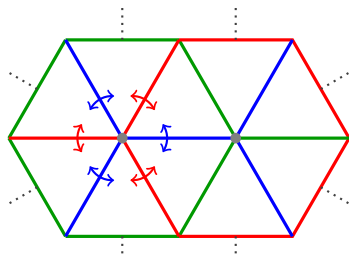
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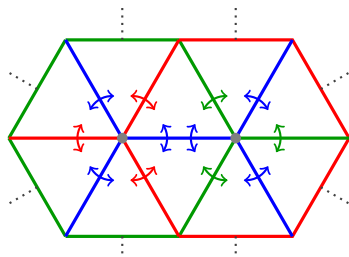
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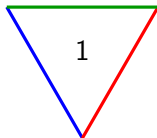
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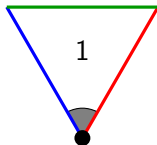


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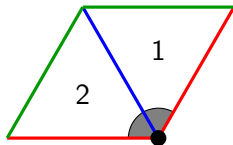


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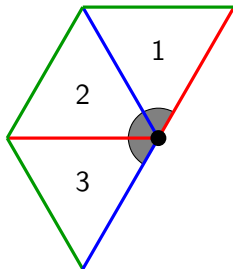


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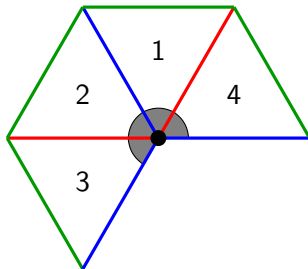


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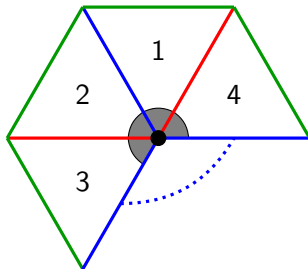


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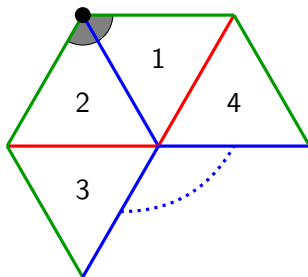


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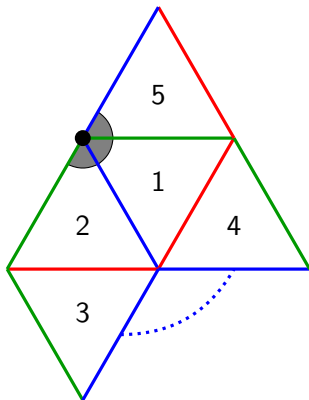


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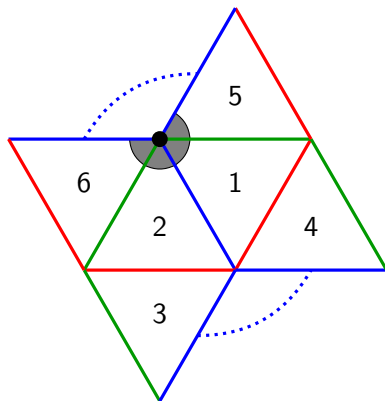


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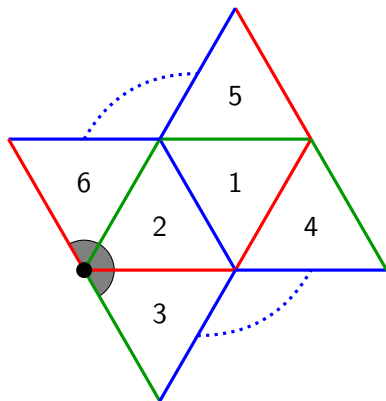


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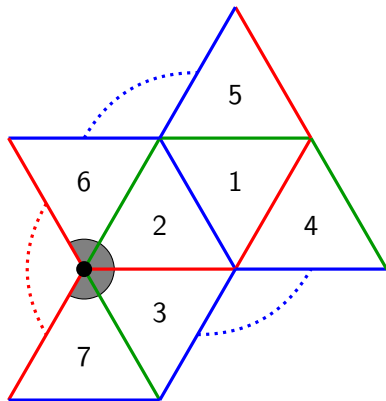


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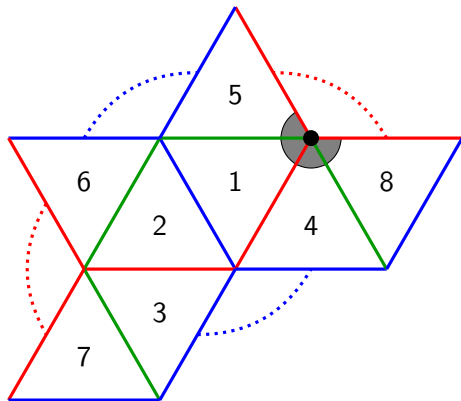


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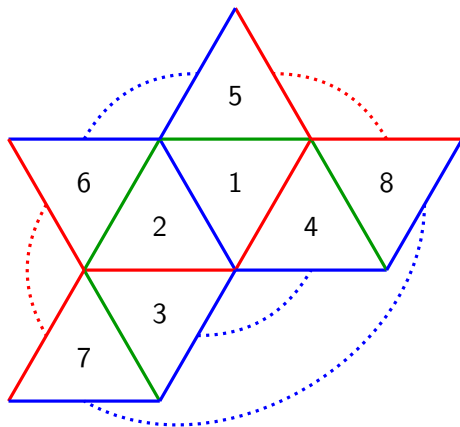


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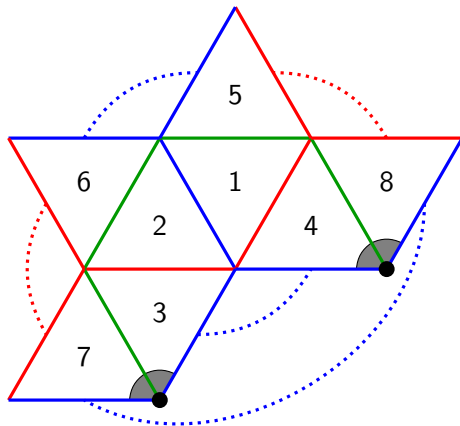


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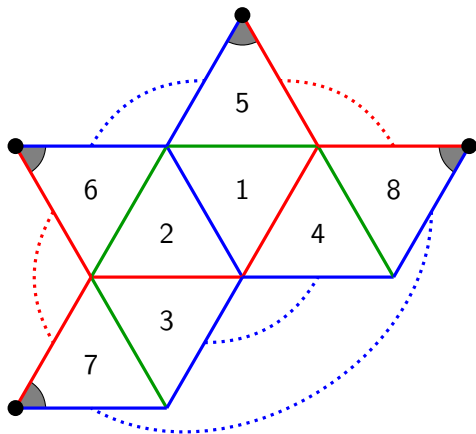


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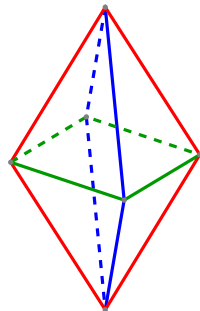
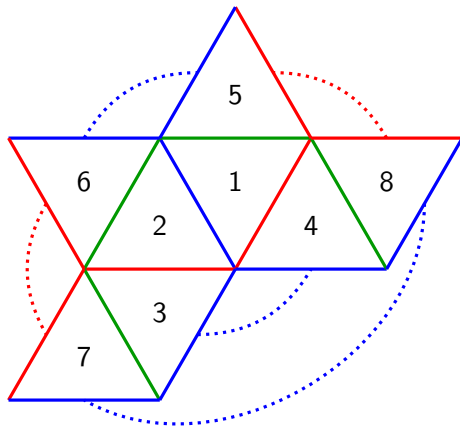


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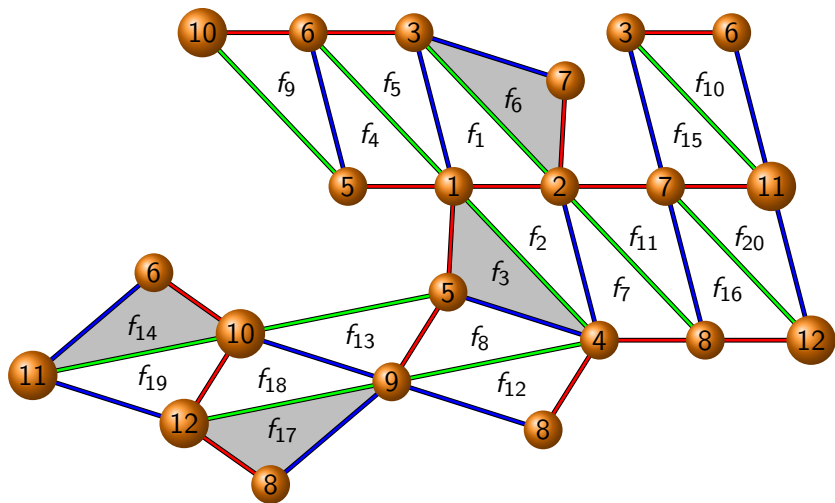
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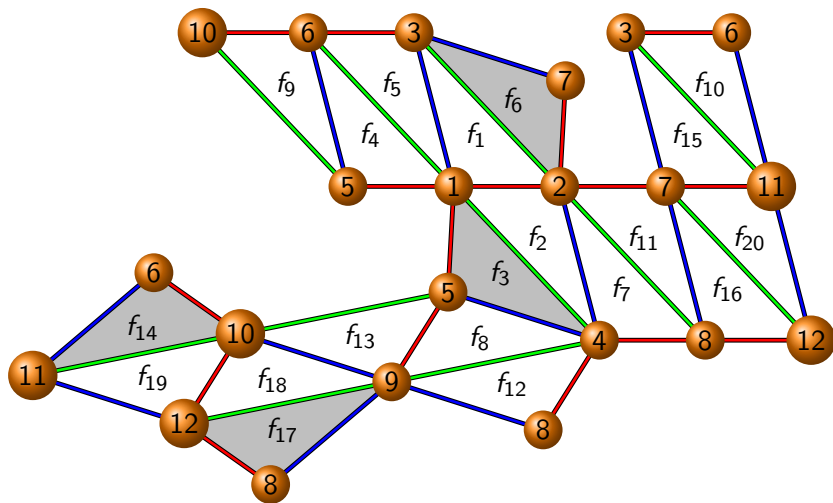
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Progress report of edge colouring

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Still missing:

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Still missing:

- Research TODO?

- 1 General simplicial surfaces
- 2 Edge colouring and group properties
- 3 Abstract folding

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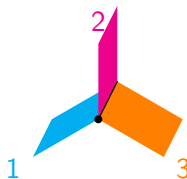
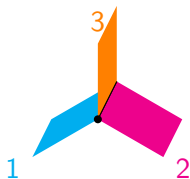
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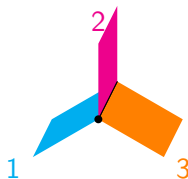
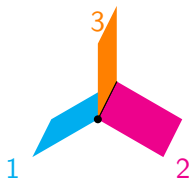


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~> **folding complex**

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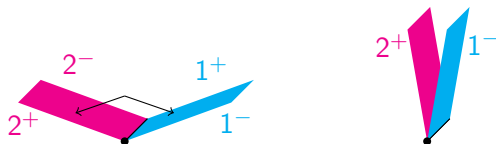
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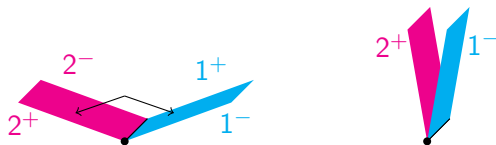
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↪ **folding plan**

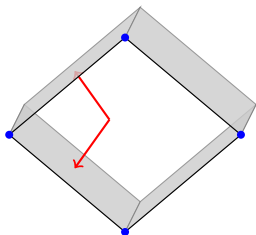
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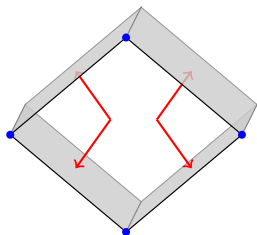
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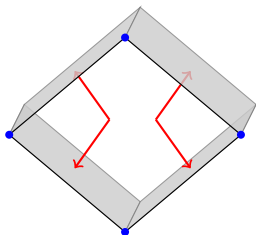
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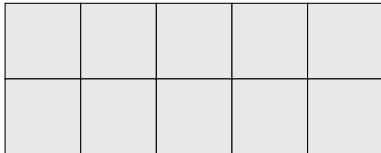
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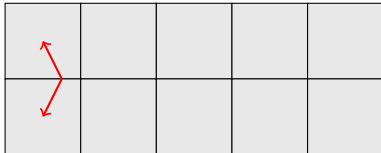
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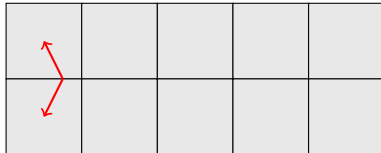
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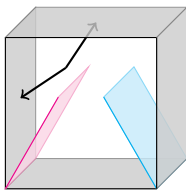
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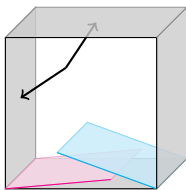
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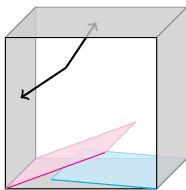
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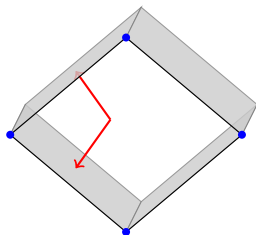
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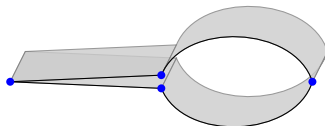
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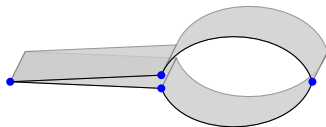
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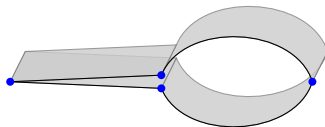
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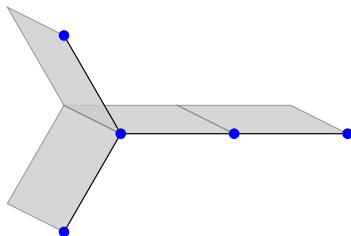
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With folding plans we can perform the same folding in different folding complexes

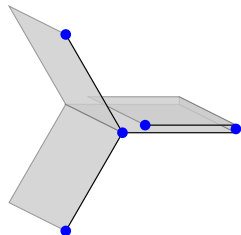
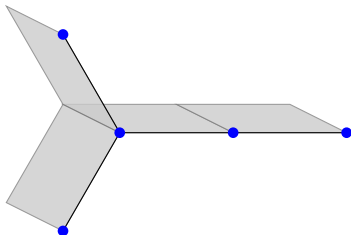
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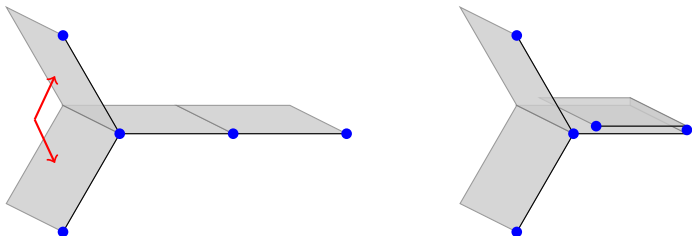
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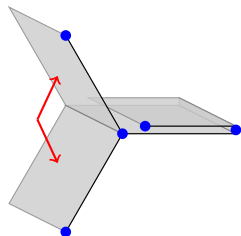
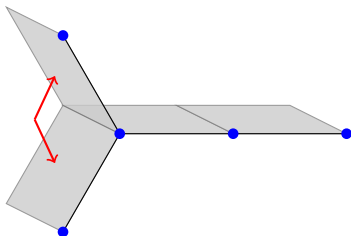
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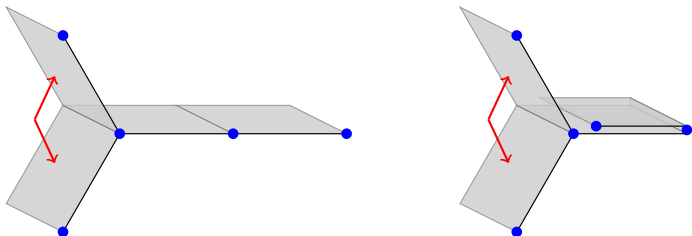
Structure of multiple foldings

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Structure of multiple foldings

With folding plans we can perform the same folding in different folding complexes



\rightsquigarrow more structure on the set of possible foldings

Folding graph

Folding graph

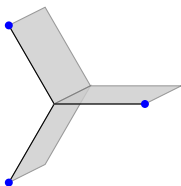
- Vertices are folding complexes (modelling folding states)

Folding graph

- Vertices are folding complexes (modelling folding states)
- Edges are folding plans connecting two folding complexes

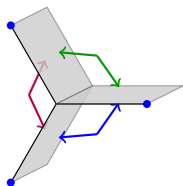
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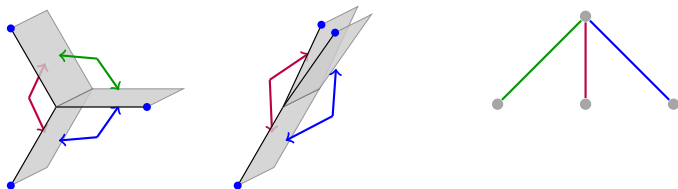
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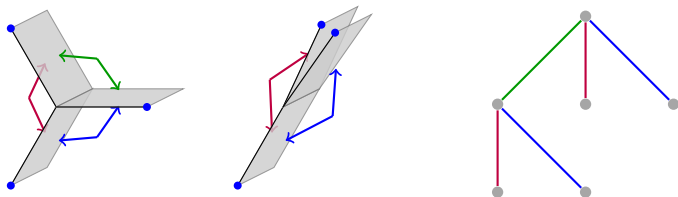
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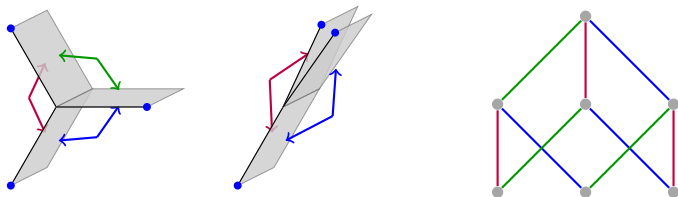
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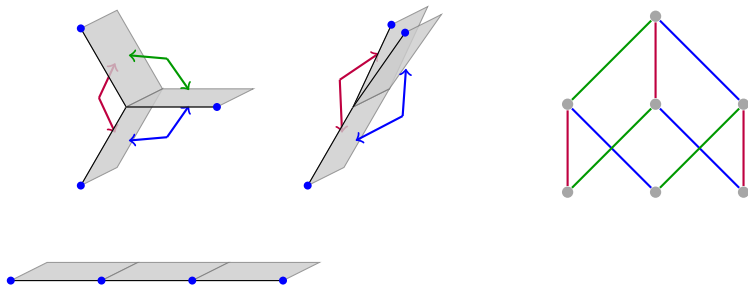
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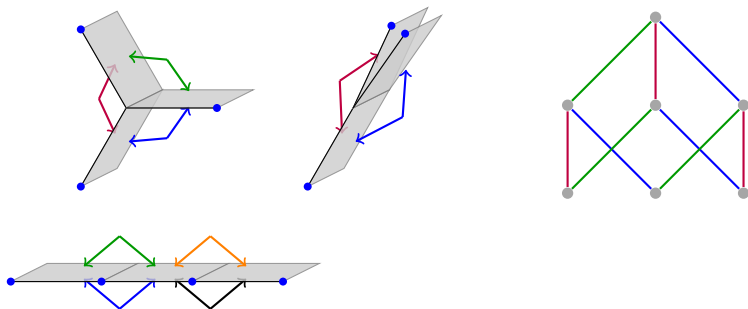
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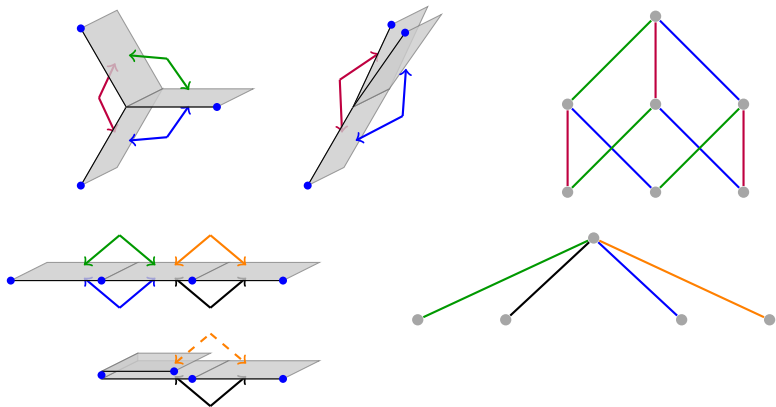
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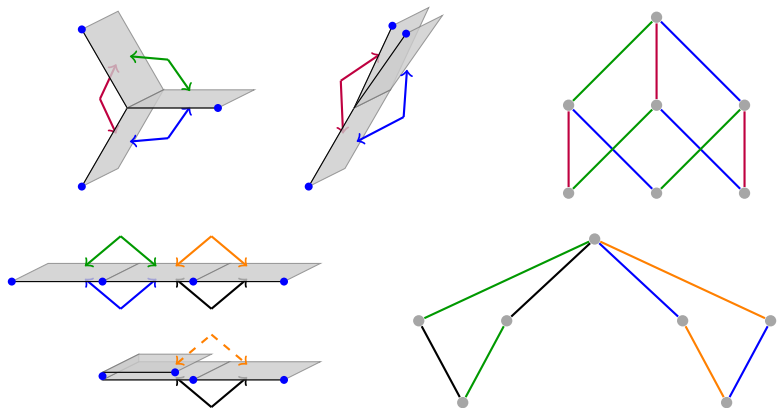
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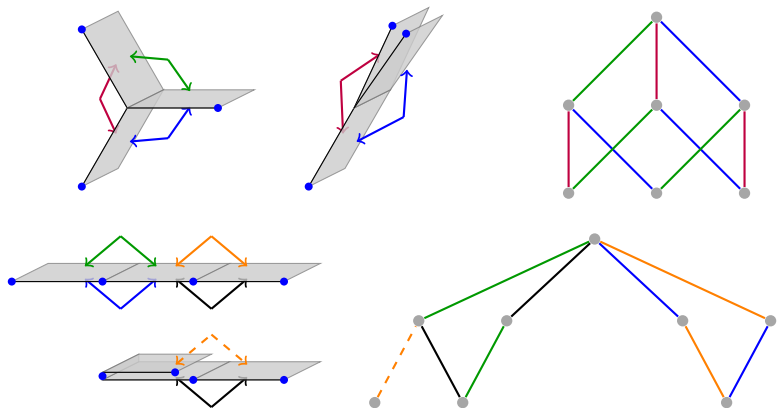
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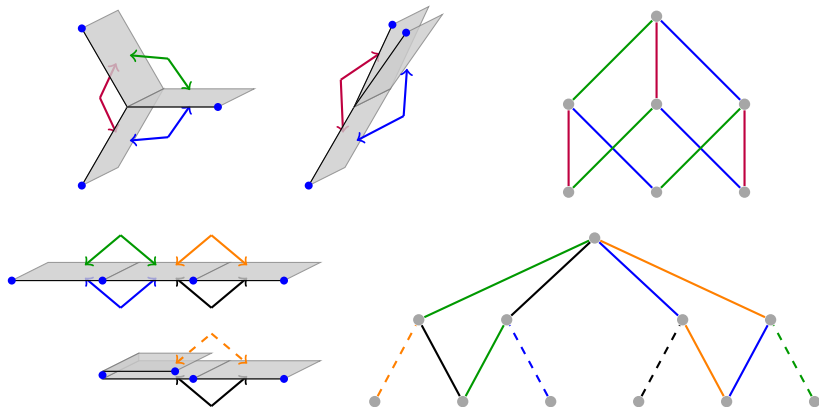
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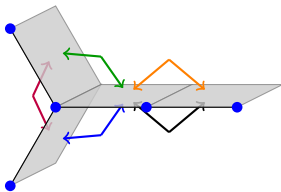
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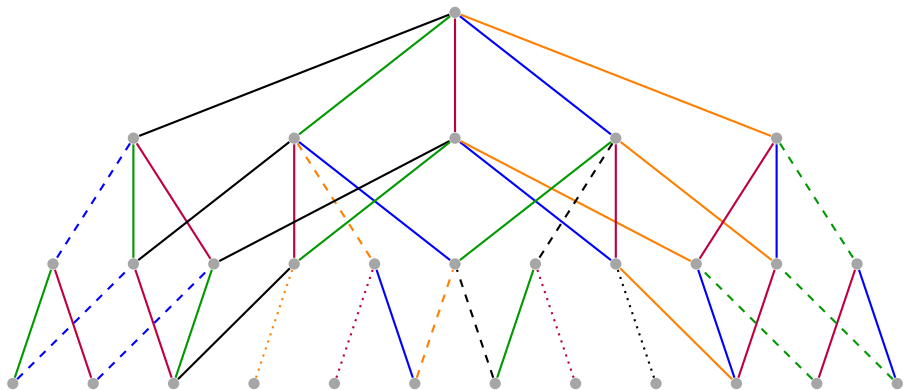
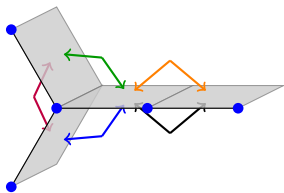


Larger graph

Larger graph



Larger graph



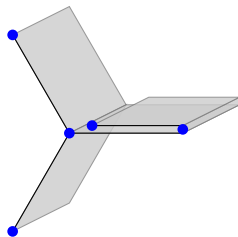
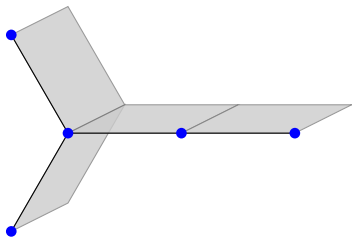
Drawback of folding plans

Drawback of folding plans

Some foldings that “should” be the same, aren’t:

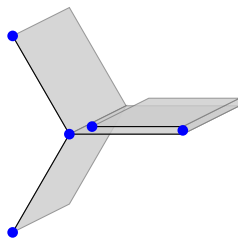
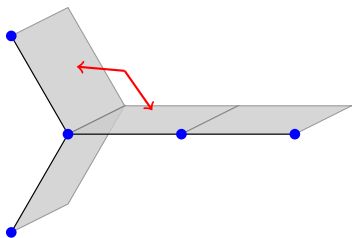
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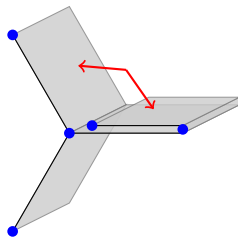
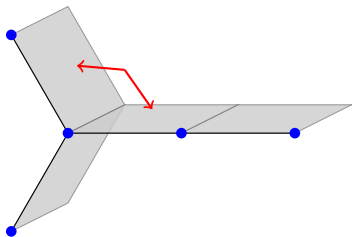
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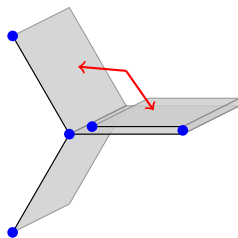
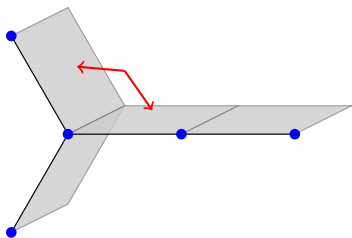
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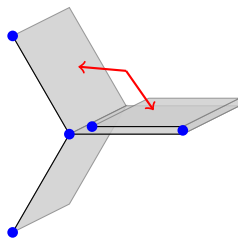
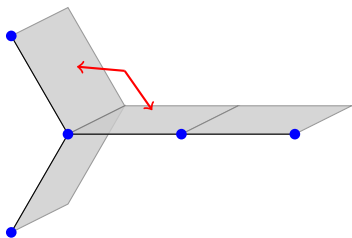
Some foldings that “should” be the same, aren't:



⇒ If you know the folding structure of a small complex,

Drawback of folding plans

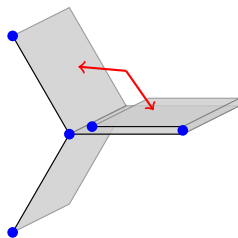
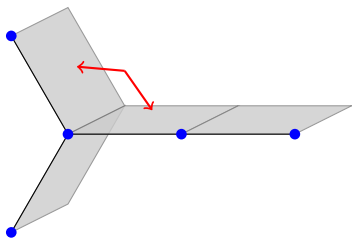
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⇒ If you know the folding structure of a small complex, you can’t easily find the folding structure of an extended complex

Drawback of folding plans

Some foldings that “should” be the same, aren’t:



- ⇒ If you know the folding structure of a small complex, you can't easily find the folding structure of an extended complex
- ⇝ Folding plans are not optimal to model folding

Progress report of abstract folding

Progress report of abstract folding

In development:

Progress report of abstract folding

In development:

- folding complex

Progress report of abstract folding

In development:

- folding complex
- folding plans

In development:

- folding complex
- folding plans
- folding graph

Progress report of abstract folding

In development:

- folding complex
- folding plans
- folding graph

Missing:

Progress report of abstract folding

In development:

- folding complex
- folding plans
- folding graph

Missing:

- better folding description

In development:

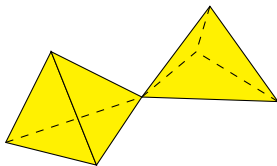
- folding complex
- folding plans
- folding graph

Missing:

- better folding description
- properties of folding graphs

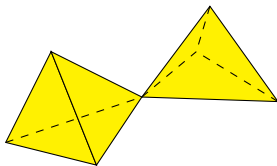
Summary SimplicialSurfaces

Triangulated complexes



Triangulated complexes

- mostly complete

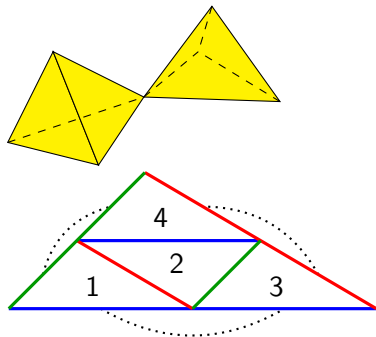


Summary SimplicialSurfaces

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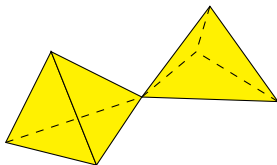
Edge colouring



Summary SimplicialSurfaces

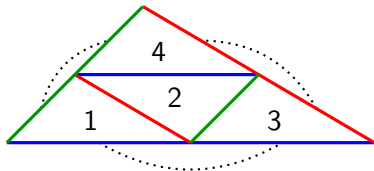
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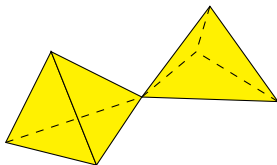
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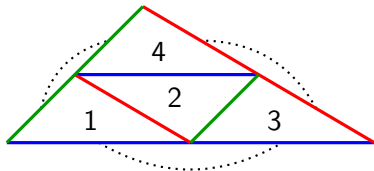
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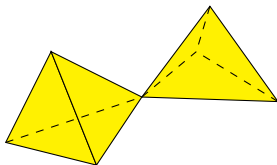
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Summary SimplicialSurfaces

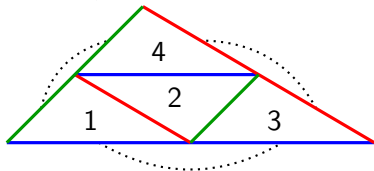
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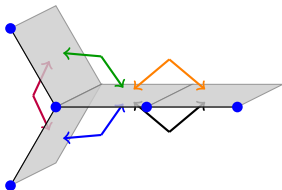


Edge colouring

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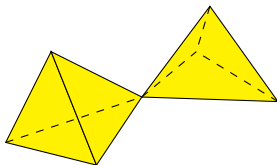
Abstract folding



Summary SimplicialSurfaces

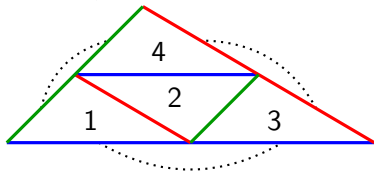
Triangulated complexes

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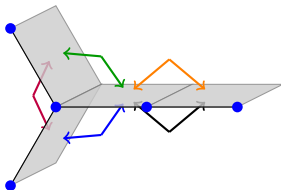
Edge colouring

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Abstract folding

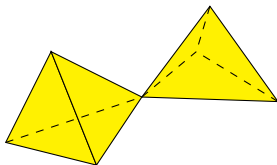
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Summary SimplicialSurfaces

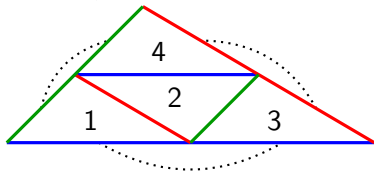
Triangulated complexes

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Edge colouring

- current theory implemented
- a lot of theory missing



Abstract folding

- framework exists
- needs proper implementation

